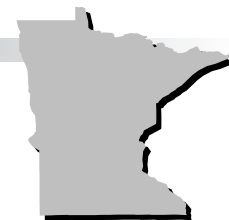


MINNESOTA



YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1991
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$23,740,100

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 3,735 Minnesota women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

| | State | National |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Overall | 25.3 | 26.0 |
| White | 25.4 | 25.7 |
| Black | 39.1 | 31.5 |
| Hispanic | - | 15.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 11.3 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | - | 11.8 |

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

| | State | National |
|------|-------|----------|
| 1992 | 63 | 56 |
| 1996 | 70 | 70 |

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 700 Minnesota women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 2,800 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 219 Minnesota women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

| | State | National |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Overall | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| White | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| Black | - | 6.1 |
| Hispanic | - | 3.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 2.7 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | - | 3.4 |

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

| | State | National |
|------|-------|----------|
| 1992 | 83* | 79* |
| 1996 | 92 | 90 |

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *Minnesota women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

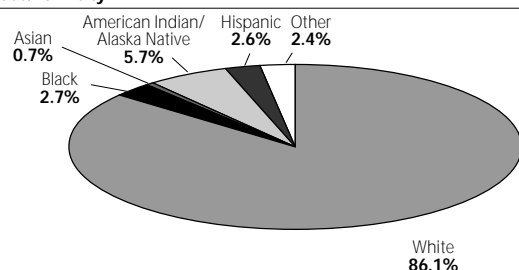
*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

[†]1998 data

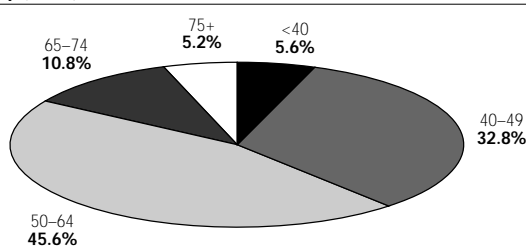
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Minnesota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



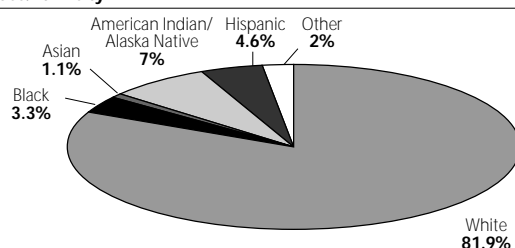
by Age Group (Years)



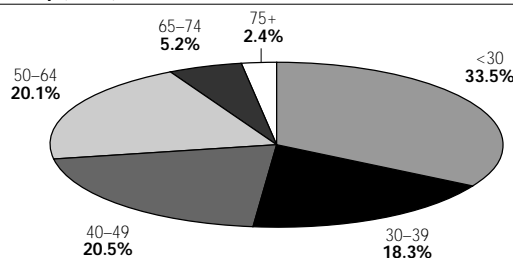
Number of Mammograms 30,925
given through the Minnesota program as of September 30, 1998
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Minnesota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 63,246
given through the Minnesota program as of September 30, 1998
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs | Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening | Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis | Accreditation of Facilities | Alternative Therapies | Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants | Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds | Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy |

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or Pap test, women must be aged 40 or over.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; hotlines for referral; flyers, culturally-specific brochures; resource guides; direct mail; special promotional events
- Local efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; billboards; paid television advertising; bus and commuter placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN MINNESOTA

| | Uninsured | Insured | | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | Private | Medicare | Medicaid | |
| Women age 20-64 | 10 | 81 | 1 | 10 | 92 |
| Women age 40-64 | 8 | 86 | 2 | 6 | 94 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Minnesota's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state developed its comprehensive program in 1991. Minnesota has received funds totaling \$23,740,100 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 3,735 Minnesota women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.3 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Minnesota was 39.1 per 100,000 women. The percent of Minnesota women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 63 percent in 1992 to 70 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 2,800 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 700 deaths from breast cancer in Minnesota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Minnesota's program provided 30,925 mammograms.

Two hundred and nineteen women in Minnesota died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 1.5 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 92 percent of Minnesota women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 83 percent of women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Minnesota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program, provided 63,246 Pap tests.

Minnesota does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening, chemotherapy, and/or bone marrow transplants. The state also requires physicians to inform patients of alternative therapies. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 10 percent of Minnesota women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Minnesota had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be aged 40 and older for a mammogram or Pap test. Minnesota's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; hotlines for referral; special promotional events; flyers; resource guides; bus and commuter placards; and paid television advertising. Many efforts target specific populations, such as the utilization of culturally-specific brochures and direct mailings.